

Tsuguo HONGO*: Notes on Japanese larger fungi (19)**

本郷次雄*: 日本産きのこ類の研究 (19)**

In the following account five species and one form of Agaricales are described as new. By one of them, a new genus *Pseudoconocybe* (Bolbitiaceae) is proposed. The collection numbers cited are the writer's unless otherwise stated. All color terms within quotation marks are taken from R. Ridgway, Color Standards and Color Nomenclature, Washington, D. C. 1912. The specimens are all preserved in the writer's herbarium.

123) *Hygrophorus olivaceoviridis* Hongo sp. nov.

Pileo 2-3 cm lato, e conico-campanulato expanso et acute umbonato vel papillato, nonviscido, glabro, in margine striatulo, olivaceo-viridi ("Kronberg's green" vel "Lincoln green"), medio obscuriore, sicco flavescente; carne subconcolori tenui, fragilissima, odore saporeque nullo; lamellis distantibus, dente subdecurrentibus, \pm intervenosis, subventricosis, 3-4 mm latis, crassis, subviridis, demum flavescentibus; stipite 3-8 cm longo, 2-4 mm crasso, subaequali, interdum compresso, saepe flexuoso, cavo, glabro, sicco, dilute viridi sed basi interdum flavido; sporis hyalinis, ellipsoideis, levibus, non amyloideis, 7.5-8.5 (10) \times 4-5 μ ; basidiis tetra- vel bisporis, 34-40 \times 7.5-8 μ ; cheilo- et pleurocystidiis nullis; tramate hymenophorali regulari, ex hyphis parallelis, 9-20 μ latis consistente.

Hab. In pine forests, near Ishiyama-dera, Ōtsu-city, June 13, 1955 (no. 1185); Senjō, Ōtsu-city, June 21, 1965 (no. 3068-type); in evergreen broad-leaved forests (*Castanopsis cuspidata*, *Quercus glauca*, *Cinnamomum camphora*, etc.), Arato-jinja, Seta-chō, Shiga-pref., June 7, 1966 (no. 3230); Mt. Zōzu, Kotohira-chō, Kagawa-pref., June 3, 1963 (Toshima, no. 113).

Distr. Endemic (Shiga, Kagawa).

Not uncommon in both broad-leaved and pine woods, in early summer. This species is closely related to *H. psittacinus* (Fr.) Fr., from which it differs in lacking slimy coverings on cap and stem and in acutely umbonate or papillate cap.

124) *Pseudoconocybe nodulospora* Hongo gen. nov. sp. nov.

Pileo 2.5-5 cm vel ultra lato, campanulato-convexo, obtuso, glabro, ad marginem \pm striato, fulvo-brunneo vel ochraceo-fulvo, sicco pallescente; carne tenui,

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uda concolori, sapore miti, odore obsoleto; lamellis stipatis, subliberis, angustis,

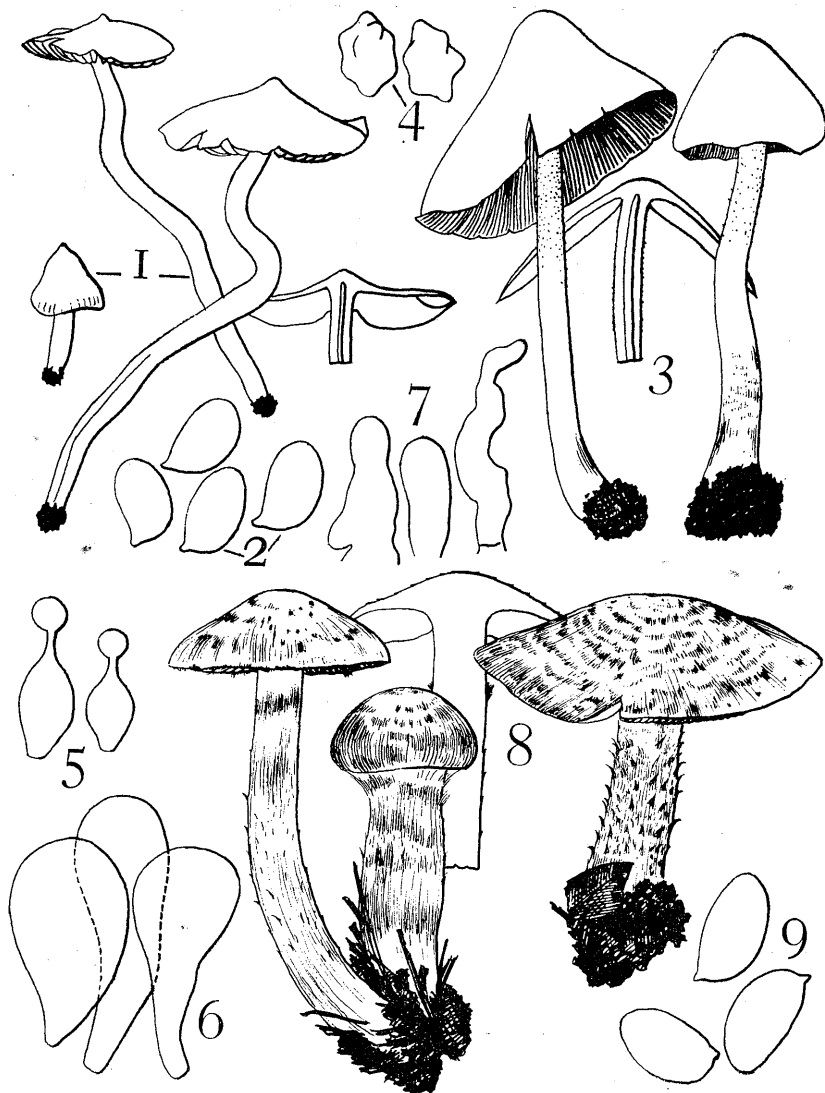


Fig. 1. *Hygrophorus olivaceoviridis* Hongo: 1, carpophores; 2, spores. *Pseudoconocybe nodulosopora* Hongo, 3, carpophores; 4, spores; 5, cheilocystidia, 6, cuticular cells, 7, caulocystidia. *Cortinarius shigaensis* Hongo, 8, carpophores; 9, spores. (1, 3, 8 $\times 1$; 2, 4, 9 $\times 1,500$; 5-7 $\times 900$)

1—3 mm latis, e luteolo fulvo-ochraceis; stipite 5—7 cm longo, 3—4 mm crasso, subaequali vel ad basim subincrassato (4—6 mm), sursum pruinoso, deorsum subfibrilloso, pileo concolori vel pallidiori, cavo; sporis in cumulo aurantio-brunneis (“amber brown”), sub microscopio melleis vel fulvis, $7-8 \times 6-6.5 \mu$, ellipsoideis, 6-nodulatis; basidiis tetrasporis, $22-25 \times 6.5-8.5 \mu$; cystidiis aciei lamellarum lecythiformibus, hyalinis, tenui-tunicatis, $23-30 \times 7-9.5 \mu$; caulocystidiis cylindratis, clavatis vel irregularibus, tenui-tunicatis, $16-40 \times 6-9 \mu$; cute e cellulis sphaeropedunculatis, pyriformibus vel elongato-clavatis, $26-47 \times 12-18 \mu$ constante; hyphis fibulis carentibus (?).

Hab. Gregarious to caespitose in large numbers, on the ground under *Cryptomeria japonica*, Mii-dera, Ōtsu-city, May 26, 1966, M. Endo (no. 3225-type).

Distr. Endemic (Shiga).

Recognized by the hymeniform cuticle, nodulose spores and pin-headed cystidia. This species is probably closest to the genus *Conocybe* because of cystidia type, cap cuticle characters and presence of dermatocystidia on stem, but differs in shape of spores. The nodulose spores remind one of those of *Inocybe* subgenus *Clypeus*, but the present species does not seem to have anything to do with *Inocybe* since it has different type of cystidia and hymeniform cuticle. Now the writer establishes a new genus *Pseudoconocybe* with the present fungus.

***Pseudoconocybe* gen. nov.** (Bolbitiaceae)

Pilei epicute ex elementis sphaeropedunculatis, pyriformibus vel elongato-clavatis, tenui-tunicatis efformata; sporis in cumulo aurantio-brunneis, sub microscopio melleis vel fulvis, ellipsoideis, nodulatis; cystidiis in acie lamellarum lecythiformibus; dermatocystidiis in stipite versiformibus, tenui-tunicatis; hyphis fibulis carentibus(?).

Species typica (et unica): *P. nodulosospora* Hongo.

125) ***Cortinarius shigaensis*** Hongo sp. nov.—*C. humicola* (Quéél.) Maire sensu Hongo in Journ. Jap. Bot. **26**: 144. 1951 (non Quéél.).

Pileo 3—5 cm lato, convexo dein expanso, obtuse subumbonato, margine primum incurvata, sicco, e ochraceo argillaceo (“chamois”, “yellow ocher” vel “clay color”), innato-fibrilloso-squamoso; carne medio crassa, in margine tenui, albida, basi ochracea vel argillacea, odore obsoleto; lamellis e sinuato adnexus, pallidis dein ochraceo-fulvis, subconfertis vel subdistantibus, 2—4.5 mm latis, acie leviter erosis; stipite 3.5—7 cm longo, 7—11 mm crasso, basi attenuato, pileo concolori, albido ad apicem, fibrilloso-subsquarroso, solido; cortina pallida, fibrillosa; sporis sub microscopio fulvis vel ferrugineo-fulvis, inaequilateraliter amygdaliformibus, fere levibus,

8—10×5—6 μ ; basidiis tetrasporis; cystidiis cheilocystidiisque nullis.

Hab. On the ground in pine forests, Minami-ôkaya, Seta-chô, Shiga-pref., Nov. 3, 1950 (no. 129); Hiratsu, Ôtsu-city, Nov. 22, 1954 (no. 1123); Nov. 2, 1956 (no. 1592—type).

Distr. Endemic (Shiga).

Not very common, in late autumn. Recognizable by the fibrillose-squamose or somewhat squarrose, ocher to clay-colored cap and stem. The writer (l. c.) formerly used the name *C. humicola* (Quél.) Maire for this species, but on account of the convex cap and the less squarrose scales on cap and stem he prefers to describe this as a new species.

126) **Tylopilus neofelleus** Hongo sp. nov.—(?) *T. felleus* (Fr.) Karst. sensu Kawamura Jap. F. no. 68. 1929 (non Fr.)—*T. plumbeoviolaceus* (Snell) Snell sensu Hongo in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 18: 108. 1960 (non Snell).

Pileo 6—10 cm vel ultra lato, e pulvinato expanso, sicco, subvelutino, e olivaceo-brunneo avellaneo (“buffy brown”, “wood brown” vel “avellaneous”); carne firma, crassa, alba, immutabili, sapore felleo, odore subnullo; tubulis adnatis vel adnexus, albidis, dein vinoso-incarnatis, 6—12mm longis; poris mediis, subangularibus, vinoso-brunneis (“fawn color”); stipite 6—11 cm longo, ± 1.5 cm crasso, aequali vel leviter sursum attenuato, basi saepe incrassato, solido, subvelutino, interdum ruguloso, non (vel apice paululum) reticulato, ad apicem melleo (“honey yellow”), ceterum pileo concolori vel obscuriori (“buffy brown” vel “olive-brown”), basi albo-tomentoso; sporis in cumulo incarnato-avellaneis (“vinaceous-fawn”), sub microscopio dilute melleis, ellipsoideo-subfusiformibus, levibus, 6.5—9.5 × 3.5—4.5 μ ; basidiis tetrasporis, 30 × 7.5 μ ; cystidiis numerosis, praecipue ad poros, 30—47 × 5.5—9 μ , subcylindricis vel subfusoidis, tenui-tunicatis, flavidis; tramate hymenophorali bilateralis, typi *Boletorum*; hyphis defibulatis.

Hab. In *Pinus densiflora*-*Quercus serrata* forests, Minami-ôkaya, Seta-chô, Shiga-pref., Oct. 1, 1952 (no. 500); Terabe, Ôtsu-city, Aug. 9, 1966 (no. 3276); Senjô, Ôtsu-city, Sept. 2, 1966 (no. 3301—type).

Distr. Endemic (Honshu).

Differs from *T. plumbeoviolaceus* (Snell) Snell in olive-brown to avellaneous color and somewhat shorter spores. The writer (l. c.) thought at first this might be *T. plumbeoviolaceus* but in view of these differences prefers to describe it as a separate species. *T. felleus* sensu Kawam. is almost identical with the writer's plant judging from the illustrations by Kawamura (l. c.; Ic. Jap. F. 2: f. 224. 1954).

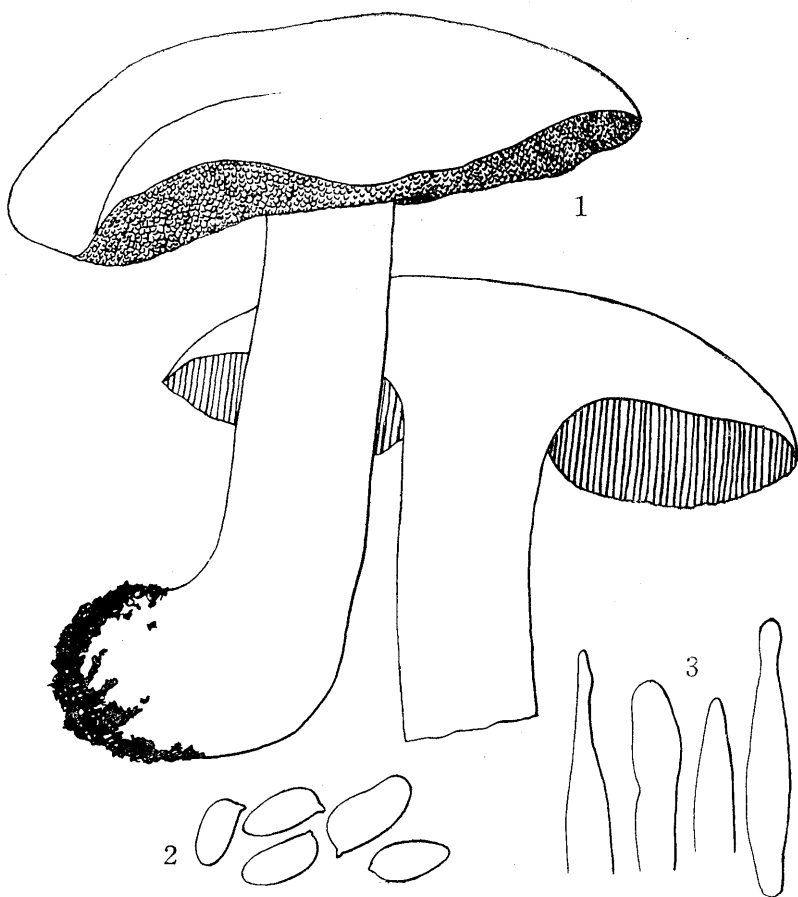


Fig. 2. *Tylopilus neofelleus* Hongo: 1, carpophores; 2, spores; 3, cystidia. (1 \times 1; 2 \times 1,500; 3 \times 900)

127) ***Boletus granulopunctatus*** Hongo sp. nov.

Pileo 2—7 cm lato, hemisphaerico dein convexo-plano, subviscido in humidis, subglabro vel subtomentoso, e subisabellino olivaceo-luteo (“pinkish buff”, “cream-buff”, “chamois”, “colonial buff”, “deep colonial buff”, “deep olive-buff”, “dark olive-buff”, etc.) cum tinctura incarnata, interdum rimoso-areolato; carne crassa, pallide flava, immutabili, odore obsoleto, sapore acidulo; tubulis flavis (“straw

yellow”, “amber yellow”, “light cadmium”, etc.), deinde olivaceis, 2.5—8 mm longis, liberis; poris minutis vel mediis, 1—2 in uno mm, rotundatis vel subangulatis, e sanguineo coccineis (“Jasper red”, etc.); stipite 2—5 cm longo, 6—13 mm crasso, aequali vel deorsum attenuato, pallide flavo, supra saepe incarnato-tincto, squamulis minutis flocculoso-granulosis sanguineis vel incarnatis obsito, praesertim ad apicem, solido; sporis sub microscopio pallide melleis, e ovoideo ellipsoideis vel subphaseoliformibus, levibus, $8.5-10.5 \times 5-6 \mu$; basidiis tetrasporis, $27-33 \times 8.5-11.5 \mu$; cystidiis pororum numerosis, clavatis, $28-40 \times 6-8.5 \mu$; tramate hymenophorali typi *Boletorum*; dermatocystidiis in stipite clavatis, $22-43 \times 9-15 \mu$; hyphis defibulatis.

Hab. In *Pinus-Quercus* forests, especially under *Quercus serrata*, *Q. aliena*, etc., Senjô, Ôtsu-city, July 20, 1965 (no. 3105); Terabe, Ôtsu-city, July 7, 1966 (no. 3246-type); July 11, 1966 (no. 3247); Dô, Seta-chô, Shiga-pref., July 23, 1966 (no. 3258).

Distr. Endemic (Shiga).

Small to medium. Easily recognized by the stem being covered with red squamules, the red pores, and by the ovoid to ellipsoid spores. *B. erythropus* (Fr.) Pers. is somewhat similar, but is a larger species, and has finer and denser dots on the stem, blue-staining flesh and elongate spores ($12-15.5 \times 5-6.5 \mu$). *B. rubinus* W. G. Sm., which is placed in the genus *Suillus* by some authors, also somewhat resembles *B. granulopunctatus* as to color and size of carpophores, but is easily distinguished by the stem not being covered by squamules, wholly deep red and subdecurrent hymenophore, and shorter spores ($6 \times 4-5 \mu$).

128) ***Russula nauseosa*** (Secr.) Fr. f. ***japonica*** Hongo f. nov.

A typo differt habitatio in silvis frondosis sub *Quercus*, etc.

Pileus 2.5—4 cm broad, convex then plane and more or less depressed in the middle, surface slimy viscid when wet, varying in color, but typically dark dull red or vinaceous (“mineral red”, “Indian red”, “Prussian red”, “vinaceous-brown”, “deep vinaceous”, “vinaceous-fawn”, etc.), darker (“Mars violet”, “warm blackish brown”, “Taupe brown”, etc.) in the center, often somewhat wrinkled, pellicle separable, margin very thin, tuberculosely striate. Flesh fragile, white, often reddish under the pellicle; reaction to ferrous sulphate flesh pink; taste and odor none. Lamellae free, close or subdistant, sometimes forked, intervenose, fragile, ventricose, 3.5—4 mm wide, white then cream to ochraceous. Stipe 2—4 cm long, 4—7 mm thick, equal or slightly tapering upward, wrinkled-striate, hollow, white, becoming sordid grayish with age. Spores “cream-buff” or “chamois” in mass,

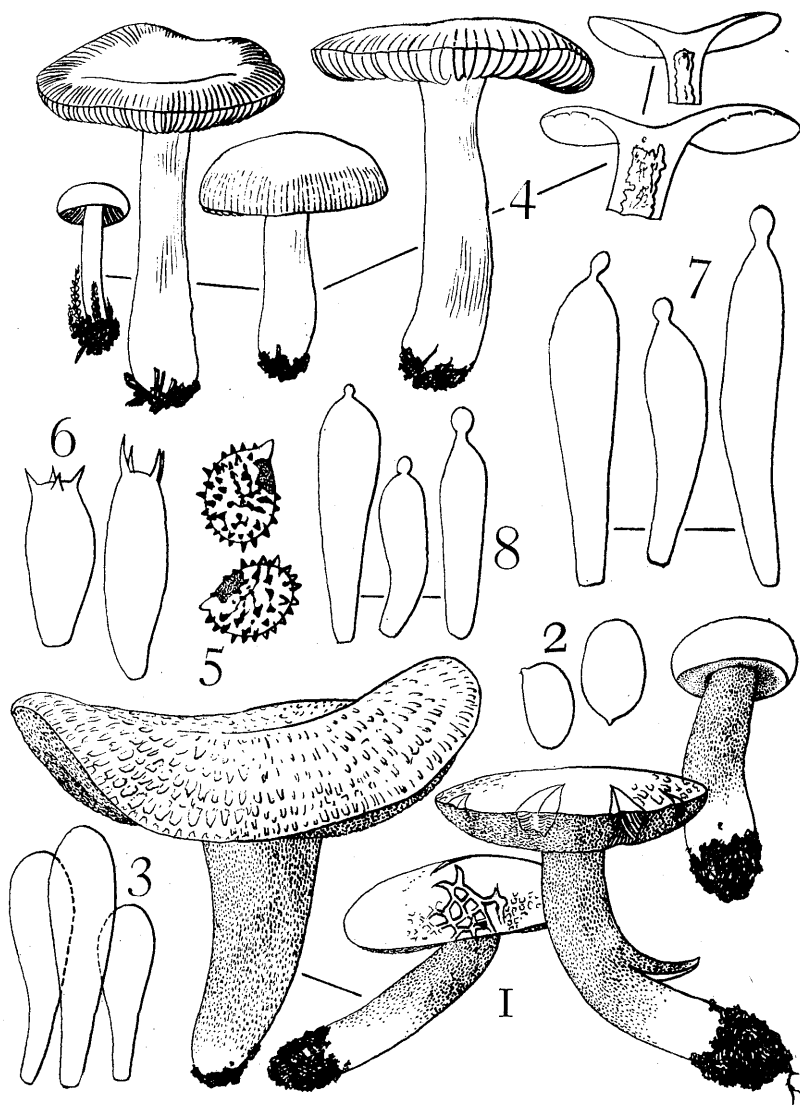


Fig. 3. *Boletus granulopunctatus* Hongo: 1, carpophores; 2, spores; 3, marginal cells. *Russula nauseosa* (Sec.) Fr. f. *japonica* Hongo, 4, carpophores; 5, spores; 6, basidia; 7, pleurocystidia; 8, cheilocystidia. (1, 4 $\times 1$; 2, 5 $\times 1,500$; 3, 6–8 $\times 900$)

subsp. oval, $7-9 \times 5.7-6.7 \mu$, warty, sometimes with few fine connecting lines, amyloid; basidia four-spored, $(24)33-41 \times (9.5)10-11 \mu$; cheilocystidia numerous, $25-40 \times 7-9 \mu$, clavate to narrowly fusiform, usually with a papilla-like projection at the apex; pleurocystidia numerous, usually larger than cheilocystidia, $40-60 \times 10-11 \mu$.

Hab. Under broad-leaved trees, especially *Quercus serrata*, *Q. acutissima*, etc., Bot. Gard. of Kyoto Univ., Kyoto-city, July 8, 1955 (no. 1210); Senjō, Ōtsu-city, Sept. 2, 1955 (no. 1231-type).

Distr. Endemic (Kyoto, Shiga).

Not uncommon, from summer to autumn. The present form is found under broad-leaved trees, especially oaks, while the typical one is said to occur under conifers. Differs from *R. niigatensis* Hongo et Matsuda in the spore ornamentation and the habitat.

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この報文には日本産のハラタケ目にぞくするきのこ類 6 種を取り扱った。

123) トガリワカクサタケ (豊島弘氏新称, 新種)。ワカクサタケ *H. psittacinus* (Fr.) Fr. に酷似するが、表面がいちじるしい粘液におおわれていない点、かさの頂部が円錐形にとがっている点などで区別される。大津市石山寺付近および同市石山千町のアカマツ林; 滋賀県瀬田町荒戸神社境内および香川県琴平町象頭山 (豊島氏) の常緑広葉樹林で採集。

124) コブミ (瘤実) ノコガサタケ (新属, 新種)。コガサタケ属 *Conocybe* と同様、かさの表皮は子実層状 (hymeniform) をなし、ひだの縁部には柄球頭のシスチジアをそなえ、さらに茎表面 (上部) は微粉 (茎シスチジア) におおわれているが、胞子がこぶ状突起を有する点で異なっている。このような胞子はアセタケ属 (*Inocybe*) ニセトマヤタケ亜属 (*Clypeus*) のものと同型であるが、他の特徴を考慮すれば、本菌はアセタケ属との類縁関係はほとんどないものと考えられる。よって本菌のために新属 *Pseudoconocybe* を提唱する。大津市三井寺山内に発生。

125) アサクラフウセンタケ (新種)。筆者が 1951 年, *C. humicola* (Quél.) Maire という学名を当てたきのことであるが、欧州産の *C. humicola* はかさが円錐形をなし、全表面にいちじるしいササクレ状の鱗片を被むるもので、別種とするのが妥当と考える。滋賀県瀬田町および大津市石山平津町のアカマツ林で採集。

126) ニガイグチモドキ (新種)。1960 年, 筆者が *T. plumbeoviolaceus* (Snell) Snell という学名を当てたきのことであるが、この学名に相当する北米産のものは紫色をおび、胞子が長形であるというから別種とした。川村氏のニガイグチ *T. felleus* としたものは、図から判断して、*T. neofelleus* と同一物のように思われる。しかし和名ニガイグ

チは *T. felleus* (Fr.) Karst. のために残すのが適当であろう。本州に広く分布する。

127) ツプエノウラベニイグチ (新種)。小形ないし中形の種類で、茎には赤色小鱗片が点在し、孔口は赤色、かさの表皮はときに裂けて鱗片状となり、胞子は卵形〜楕円形である。大津市石山千町、同市石山寺辺町、滋賀県瀬田町のアカマツ林、ことにコナラ属の樹下に発生。

128) コヨヘイジ (小与平治, 新品種)。欧州産の *R. nauseosa* (Secr.) Fr. は針葉樹林に発生するものであるが、本菌は広葉樹下に発生する。形態的にはほとんど区別できないので、*R. nauseosa* の 1 品種と考える。京都大学植物園および大津市石山千町、コナラ属の樹下で採集。

□橋本 保：日本のスミレ A5, 原色図 8, 凸版と写真版 140, 本文 206 pp. March 15, 1967 誠文堂新光社, 〒1,000.

自他ともにスミレにつかれているという著者多年の蓄積をまとめられたもので、本文に加えてスミレ類に関係あるいろいろなことどもをつけ加えてある。巻末につけてある「索引をかねた学名整理表」12 頁は、異なる著者等が別々に発表した学名を整理した便利なもので、スミレの名彙としての役目をも果している。本書中には前川文夫教授の関与された部分もあり、また、植物栽培の達人である鈴木吉五郎氏の「スミレを作る」という栽培の秘法的一端をもらった項もある。(久内清孝)

○ホザキイチヨウラン (水島正美) Masami MIZUSHIMA: On *Malaxis monophyllos* Sw. in Japan

周亜寒帯要素の本種は、針葉樹林帯に散生し、花の唇弁が上向きに位置すると記されている。このような咲き方をするラン類は少ないので、著しい特徴とすることができる。ところが大体「上向き」2 に対して「下向き」1 の割合で、唇弁が下に位置する花を開く株が見られる。後者は既に D.S. Correll (Native Orchids of N. America p. 260, 1950) によって日本にもあることに言及されており、主として北米東部に分布するので、*M. monophyllos* var. *brachypoda* Morris et Eames (= *M. brachypoda* Fern.) と呼ばれる変種に当る。この事実は東亜と北米東部とのフロラの連関に 1 例を加えるものであり、欧亜大陸に広布する唇弁上位形 (var. *monophylla*) の方が多いことをも考えあわせれば、第三紀末氷期におけるベーリング地域の陸橋的役割を肯定させることになる。台湾の *Microstylis arisanensis* Hay. と命名されたものはホザキイチヨウランであるが、基準標本での唇弁は下向きであり、var. *brachypoda* の方の異名にすべきである。また中国四川省の峨眉山中腹 (VII/1910, 山蔦一海, TI) の個体も下向き形である。これらは var. *brachypoda* の残存分布域なのであろうか。唇弁が花の上側に位置することは、花柄や子房の 360° 回転によるものであり、下側に位置することは、180° ねじ